WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

HOME REFLECTIONS. They tell me I am growing old, That youth's glad hours have passed away; And hope may never more unfold Her rosy chaplet, mid the cold

And darkness of life's winter day. They talk to me of withered flowers. Which thickly round my pathway lie; And bid me count the weary hours, Nor dream again of leafy bowers, Beneath a dreary, winter sky.

I heed them not, for well I know, Mid all life's mingling hopes and feare. There is a spell that still can throw, E en round old age, a sunny glow, Untarnished by the lapse of years.

Life's winter cometh not alone, With tottering step and hoary hair; When joy's bright visions all have flown, And love's sweet lyre has lost its tone, 'Tis winter always-everywhere.

When they, on whom our hopes were hung, From our dim paths have passed away, The sorrow stricken heart, though young, Feels, e'en earth's gayest scenes among, That life is but a winter day.

To such a heart, the music breath Of summer and the wild bird's lay, Are echoes from the land of death : And a low voice still whispereth Of life's young raptures passed away.

But they who have not learned to pine O'er young affection's withered flowers, E'en in old age a wreath may twine, Of myrtle and of eglantine, And May-rose, called from spring's bright bowers,

The flight of years may dim the eye. And hid the cheek's rich blocm depart Yet if the loved ones still are nigh, A vernal radiance lights the sky, A vernal warmth glows round the heart.

What though spring's sweet and glittering throng Of flowers greet not the failing sight? To the dull ear no more belong The music of the wild bird's song,

When earth is green and skies are bright. Yet love can all things else outlast, Give rapture to life's evening home. And round our fading moments east The memory of a spring that's past,

The premise of a spring to come

Glen Quiet, Colorain, Ohio.

LITERARY NOTICES.

FERN LEAVES, SECOND SERIES .- The publishers of this handsome volume are Miller, Octon, & Mulligan, Buffalo, and Sampson, Low, Son, & Co, London. Fanny Fern is the rage of the time, and it were idle to praise her; but we think the single page, "The Aged Min-ister," and its engraved illustration, would sented: make this a good book, were all the rest of its

For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

from the publishing house of Messra. Appleton & Co., New York. The verdict of the press has been pronounced in its favor. The narrative and incidents are interesting, the charactional Hereafter." ters agreeable, and the portraiture of Kentucky life more in sunshine than in shadow. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington. c.

"Logan," is a work of one duodecimo volume, from the press of T. L. McElrath & Co. New York. It is but fair to say that the Southern life here depicted is that seen with Northern eyes. The eketch is truthful, though of vivid coloring. The harsh and unamiable incidents do not disprove the record here made, nor affect always a tyrant, it does not follow that despotism is the best condition of society. c.

and last volume of the "Works of Joseph Addison," edited by George Washington Greene, is before us, in the acceptable form in which Physiology.—Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia the complete work has been put forth by have reproduced, from the London edition, an Moses, G. P. Putnum & Co., of New York.

For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

CALAVARA .- Robert Montgomery Bird's "Calavara, or the Knight of the Conquest, a Romance of Mexico," has been handsomely reproduced, in one volume, by Redfield, of New York. Twenty years ago, when the writings of American authors were less esteemed than at present, this production of Dr. Bird's pen For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

son's Familiar Science; or, The Scientific Explanation of Common Things," is edited by R. E. Peterson, Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and published by R. E. Peterson, Philadelphia. It is an exceedingly valuable little book of reference and instruction in matters by no means generally un-

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD .- Chas. Scribner, New York, has issued a duodecimo volume, entitled "Melbourne, and the Chincha Islands, with Sketches of Lima, and a Voyage Round the World," by George W. Peck. This voyage was made in 1853. The title of the me gives assurance of a work of interest, and the author proves himself a good and sensible observer, and familiar and unaffected in his style. No one who shall open it can refrain from perusing it to the end with agreea-

A Course of English Reading .- This little volume justly professes to be "adapted to every taste and capacity," and should be in the hands of every one who desires to become acquainted with English literature. It is by the Rev. James Preroft, B. A., of Trinity College, Oxford; and the edition before us (pubshed by C. S. Francis & Co., New York, and added unto by J. A. Spencer, D. D. The wide expanse our literature presents bewilders the mind of him who would enter upon it, and renders necessary a guide to conduct him aright through its unfamiliar labyrinths. That guide is here presented, and they are wise who early consult its counsels.

For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

STUDIES IN LATIN .- The " Advanced Latin Exercises, with Selections for Reading, is one of the classical series, revised and enlarged, issued by Messrs. Blanchard & Lea. Philadelphia.

For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

REVELATION AND GEOLOGY. - "The Two Records, the Mosaic and the Geological," stance of a locture, by Hugh Miller, author of "Footprints of the Creator," &2, just published by Gould & Lincoln. The skeptic who has Plighted Faith. These men will assuredly and the Senate of the United St. enjoyed a momentary triumph on this subject, if he be really what he usually professes to be, a candid inquirer after truth, will peruse this book, and delight in baving his doubts removed. by drinking more deeply from the fountain of

For sa.) by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

ORR'S CIRCLE OF THE SCIENCES .- We have of Treatisse on every branch of human knowledge," thus entitled. The Nature of the Great Departments of Knowledge, and the Physiological presented in these presented in these numbers. They are presented in these numbers. They are presented in these numbers. They are presented in these numbers.

They are presented in these numbers of the the numbers of the the second and the presented in these numbers. They are presented in these numbers. They are presented in the second and the presented in these numbers. They are presented in the second and the presented in the second and the presented in the second and the presented in the pleasantest and safest me tained, No family should be demand for a patent can be made from the Great and the face, and other infirmities of one so rapidly and generally as demand for a patent can be made from the Commissioner of Public Lands. Moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain by force the plighted faith of the United States in this views.

Draw Whittened the pleasantest and safest me tained. No family should be demand for a patent can be made from the Commissioner of Public Lands. Moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain by force the femilal Organization does not go on so rapidly and generally and generally and generally and generally as interest, presented in the pleasantest and safest me tained. No family should be demand for a patent can be made from the Commissioner of Public Lands. Moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain by force the plighted faith of the United States in Medical President and Stock Wells.

Draw Whittened the pleasantest and safest me tained. No family should be demand for a patent can be successfully treated at the demand for a patent can be made from the commissioner of Public Lands. Moreover, it will be the duty of the President will be the duty of the President me tained. No family should be demand for a patent can be successfully treated in the adventure of the demand for a patent will be the demand for

with a Biographical Sketch and Notes, edited by Epes Sargent. The elaborate elegance of these poems, though by no means their only recommendation, nevertheless demands them the careful perusal of every one who can appreciate the perfection of the art of English versification.

For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

DE QUINCEY'S ESSAYS .- Messrs. Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston, present to us, in two very small volumes, a series of "Theological Essays, and other Papers," by Thomas De Quincey, author of "Confessions of an Eng-lish Opium Eater," &c. However theological the author may have intended to render these E-says, they partake but little of the character of the writings usually so denominated. They, to be sure, excress his peculiar views on the subject of theology, or, rather, controvert the views that are not his; but they are at the same time very cheerful, very humorous, very quaint, and very ingenious and scholar-like. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

THE CHILD AT HOME.-The edition before us, of this well-known and well-approved little volume, by John S. C. Abbott, is from the press of the Harpers, New York. Like "The Mother at Home," by the same author, it explains and enforces the relative duties of both parents and children. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

WESTERN SKETCHES .- The "Hive of the Bee Hunter" embraces a series of Sketches. from the pen of T. B. Thorpe, of Louisiana. They are descriptive of the scenery, sports, and pursuits of the West and Southwest, and are both truthful and vivid. From the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington.

ALCOHOL, ITS USE AND ABUSE .- The wellknown prize essay, by William B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., with a preface by D. F. Condie, M. D., &c., is well produced by Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia, and may be obtained of Franck Taylor, Washington.

POEMS, BY MRS. NORTON -- MOSTS. C. S Francis & Co., New York, and Crosby, Nichols, & Co., Boston, have put forth, in a neat vol ume, "The Dying One," "Sorrows of Rosalie," and other poems, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, a poetess of wide same, for the power and beauty of her productions. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

ASSAULTS UPON FREEDOM .- This is the title of a sermon, issued in pamphlet form, by D. B. Gunn, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. is one of the many discourses called forth by the ever-memorable rendition of Anthony Burns, and was delivered by E. H. Gray, pastor of the Baptist Church, Shelburne Falls Massachusetts. The subject is here fairly pre-

"There are two mighty, active, antagonistic forces at work in this country—hostile, deadly, irreconcilable foes—Slavery and Freedom. They are both seeking for ascendency in this Sunshine; or, Life in Kentucky," is a domestic novel, in one volume, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmas, from the publishing house of Mary J. Holmas, The contest between these powers, since the inauguration of our Federal Government, has only been protracted, never decided. The decision is a great crisis to be reached in our na-

the "Annual of Scientific Discoveries, or Year- THE RIGHT TO SERVICE will be gone ored people, you have brought with you be creasing proportion to passe ger traffic. Master's House, a Tale of Southern Life," by and comprehensive, and has been well gotten "Then, again, it is proposed, as a part of the Territories of the United States resides in Con- jured, on the railways in the United Kingdom, up by Mesers. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, and proof to be adduced at the kearing, after the Turner & Co. London.

For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

ORIENTAL Scenes -The "Oriental and Sacred Scenes, from Notes of Travel in Greece, condition of slavery, are forcibly presented to cur view. That pictures of an opposite character may be fairly drawn, is true; but they volume, issued by M. W. Dodd, New York. which they protested," &c. * * " In that An intelligent and earnest Christian layman the argument deduced. Though a despot is not has travelled over the countries of the Bible, that the only mode of proving it was by refand verified and located its important inci- erence to the statute book. Such proof is redents. With the reader, he retraces the journey in familiar converse, and describes with

> by J. Stevenson Bushnan, M. D., &c. It is a is established by POSITIVE LAW. On a forthe several prominent departments of knowl-odge, the tendency of which is to repel the atheistic views of many modern naturalists. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

A correspondent in Ohio wrote us an excelwon the position in the popular esteem it has | lent communication while the Nebraska Bill dark and bright side of the prospect. Let us A SCIENTIFIC HAND-BOOK. - " Peter- look at the Bright Side, as he presented it

Onto, February 23, 1854. In common with the mass of the Northern people, the undersigned felt, at first, astonished and confounded at the audacity of this project; grieved at the iniquity sought to be perpetrated; surprised that not one Southern man in Congress-not even Clayton, Bell, Pearce, or expose that which must prove so disastrous to the South.

'The North offers us this temptation," say Southern Senators and Representatives, "and

1st. The Northern sentiment is overwhelmngly opposed to it. Who can doubt it? Not Whig presses almost unanimously oppose it. very significant that even many of the to service.' Administration papers here in the North at first uttered their sentiments of disapproval. It the forms observed by the Courts, "in deteris easy to see that a very few waves of Northern sentiment will sweep from our national councils all the p.ominent Northern men that aid in passing this bill. I doubt very much statutes of the slave States, in search after the whether a single Northern man of prominence, that speaks or votes for this bill, will be found

Senators or Representatives made a stand in favor of the Right, the old parties might have been preserved. It could then have been said that this was carried as a party measure, and Mason, he was unwilling to trust the question that the Southern people could not be justly with the Courts in the free States. He might the part of the Representatives of the South, it have in charge the act of Congress then untheir debts, should be left to the people. must and will be regarded as the deliberate | der discussion. act of the whole Southern people. However it may be with the Administration party, the previously protested against any such judicial Whig party at the North will cease to act in scrutiny of the legal tenure of Slavery. favor of compromises with the South. "There and the United States, will not be another National Convention," exclaims the New York Tribune, with its 130,000 | tinetly and clearly before them, and because subscribers; and this sentiment cannot be subscribers; and this sentiment cannot be withstood, if even political leaders would have and refused to adopt the proposed amendment it so. That man must be blind, indeed, who of Mr. Dayton, for giving alleged fugitives a supposes that the mass of the Administration | jury trial, lest the result should be a judicial

soon be laid in their political graves. 3d. Not only so-we of the North will regard this as an example of the repealability of also as authorities confirming my position, that all mere prudential measures of compromise. This very bill repeals the Missouri Compro-stance that bears heavily on the claim of lemiss, and violates that of 1850; and it does galized Slavery, insomuch that if "the forms first offered at public sale, are no more open to the South—from New Orleans to Baltimore,

4th. Then all compromise "measures" are Slavery is illegal. repealable; not only legally so, but morally and Senator Douglas, in his speech on the Ne-

ty, or property, without due process of law"—
the principles of justice and the moral law,
"that it is wrong to enslave or oppress our fellow men, or doom a territory, now free, to that
which the best men of the South have emphatremaining self-regard to expose himself to be quoted as saying that Slavery had actually become "a part of the common law." It was ically called the 'curse' of Slavery."

Jan. 31, 1854.
"As a part!" The Senator had too much

as a part" of it, as having no foundation in

positive law"—and "as" (or like) it, in assuming superiority over it.

The course of the Judges of the Federal

Courts, under the Fugitive Slave bill, affords

further evidence in point.

On the trial of persons charged with the

rescue of the fugitive Jerry, at Syracose, Gerrit Smith, counsel for the accused, was pre-

pared to present an argument against the legality of Slavery, but Judge Hall would not

allow him to proceed. This outrage admits of

framers of the bill knew that such arguments

would expose the illegality of Slavery, and

consequently the unconstitutionality of the act itself; and that the Court was aware of the

same, and determined that, at all hazards, the

enactment, whether constitutional or otherwise,

A still more remarkable development, con

sidering the reputation and standing of the

presiding Judge, is furnished in the elaborate

opinion of Mr. Justice McLean, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of

Ohio, in the case of Henry Miller, vs. George

McQuerry, (an alleged fugitive,) as reported by Judge McLean himself. This I must re-

For the National Era.

PROPERTY IN MAN, IN THE TERRITORIES.

The present momentous dispute respecting

the admission of slavery in Nebraska brings

tutional right of property in man in the Terri-

the case in Massachusetts and other free

The framers of that instrument were very care-

ful to avoid such a recognition. Even Mr.

The Government of the United States is ad-

mitted to be one of limited powers, and none

can te assumed by it which is not expressly

granted in the Constitution. But the Consti

tation gives no power to the General Govern-

ment to ordain slavery; and as it is not a nat-

ural right, and not recognised by the Consti-

ution, it can have no legal existence in a Ter-

ritory governed exclusively by the Congress of

into the Territory, is entitled to freedom from

the courts when claiming it; they may not

If this view of the question is correct, and should be perceived to be so by the Course, there

either for or against the ingress of slavery

there would be no power to make a law for it.

naturally unlawful. But, unhappily, as the Governors and Judges of the Territories are usu-

ally appointed from the slave States, where

the right of property in man is generally main-

tained, and the injustice of excluding such prop-

erty from Territories is as generally alleged, no

be expected; and it becomes therefore necessa-

ry to fortify this right by express provision,

condition proposed by Mr. Douglas be enacted,

that the people of Territories may determine

for themselves whether they will admit slavery

or not, it would be ab initio null and void, and

ought to be so determined by the Courts, if they

were just and impartial. It is like enacting that

the question whether citizens should be allow-

Government has a right to leave such questions

ment of the United States is not empowered to

datermine whether slavery shall exist in a Ter-

ritory or not; and, consequently, it cannot con-fer the power of such determination on the peo-

I hope, Mr. Editor, that these views will be

seriously considered by every Representative

from the North who imagines himself obliged

by justice, however reluctantly, to give his support to the Nebraska bill, as presented by Mr.

act of Congress gives pre-emption only in such

Douglas.

to the people. I have shown that the Govern-

decision in favor of the right of freedom can

WILLIAM GOODELL.

serve for my next letter.

6th. Let us remember, now, that the North has an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, a clear majority in the Sen-ate, and that with every returning decennial period this majority will increase; and that everal free States will be added before a single slave State can be ready to apply for admis-

7th. The bright side of the Nebraska bill is this—that I firmly believe that the North will become from henceforth completely unanimous on the subject of slavery; that the first wave of Northern sentiment will sweep away these political hucksters; that another will repeal this very Nebraska-Kansas bill; that another will declare the Fugitive Slave Law inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, and repeal it; that the present Territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico will be modified ac- should be enforced. cordingly; that no slave State will ever be admitted os a slave State into the Union, except, possibly, in the case of those formed out of Texas; because it is here affirmed, the South consenting, that it is competent, honorable, and right, for Congress to declare such admission inconsistent with the "principles" of our Constitution, which it most undoubtedly is.

8th. The day of "measures" will henceforth be at an end, then, the Southern Daniel being himself come to judgment, and the day of "principles" is to dawn! Will the North take this position? I believe the North will, and that no earthly power can avert this result. Nebraska has a bright side, therefore. Let all men lay this to heart, take new courage, and despair not of Liberty and Right. up a question which seems not yet to be perfeetly understood-the question of the consti-

AN OHIOAN. [COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XVIII.

TESTIMONY OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN, OF THE U.S. SENATE, AND THE FEDERAL COURTS.

To the Friends of American Liberty : Slaveholding statesmen, as well as jurists, are well aware of the fact that there exists in this country no local, municipal, positive law, creating the relation of Slavery. The consciousness of this fact may account, as nothing else can, for their extreme sensitiveness on the South should be prohibited from carrying into subject, and their determination to suppress the discussion of it, especially to prevent any legal scrutiny of that topic before the Courts. The legality of Slavery, it seems, is to be assumed, as a self-evident axiom, not to be questioned nor examined, as other legal questions are examined, lest the startling development of its illegality should be the result. This, I am aware, is a strong etatement; but the proof of it will be found equally strong. The pecu-

Mr. Mason of Virginia objected. "A trial thousand, if you wish!—and no one will object was for 1849. Scientific Discoveries—The character of Scient fugitive has been recaptured, that evidence shall York, was required by one of the Judges of slavery within its bordere, unless restrained by the railways of the Uni ed Kingdom, 305 case, the State Judge went so far as to say, quired in the Senator's amendment; and if he means by this that proof shall be brought that SLAVERY IS ESTABLISHED BY EX-ISTING LAWS, it is impossible to comply with PRODUCED, I apprehend, in ANY OF THE SLAVE STATES. I am not aware that there any expression which would seem to acknowlmer occasion, and on a different topic, it was the rendition of fugitives from service, they are 11, and of injured about 42 per one million of my duty to attempt to show to the Senate that never designated as property, but as "persons." preceded by a highly instructive review of no such law was necessary to its establishment departments of knowl-ment; CERTAINLY NONE COULD FE FOUND, and none was required, in any of the States of this Union." Mr. Mason enlarged on the topic, and said distinctly that he was not willing to trust the question with the Courts in the free States * "The former occasion" referred to by Mr.

Mason, was the discussion concerning Slavery here quotes himself) contended that no direct Territory, therefore, of whatever color, or in legislation establishing Slavery in the Terri- whatever character he may have been brought tories would be requisite to its existence, any Bayly, of Virginia, in the United Strtes House protect the master in an alleged property in

of Representatives, took the same ground, Slavery existed in the States, not by positive, brought with the consent of his master into a municipal law, of which there were no traces to be found, but by common law ! When we There can be no reason why the same rule remember that the Courts in the slave States have, with singular unanimity, theld that Sla. gress—not even Clayton, Bell, Pearce, or tions," or "positive law," we cannot wonder would be no necessity whatever that Congress, could nerve himself to oppose and that Mr. Mason dared not trust the Courts in the admission of a Territory, should provide the free States to decide otherwise.

The speech of Mr. Mason was successful The amendment proposed Mr. Dayton was rejeoted, and that essential safeguard of liberty. the right of trial by jury, was deliberately we accept." Oh, most false plea! But be it cloven down, lest its use should lead to a deciso. Let us see whether the matter has not a sion against the legality of American Slavery. In these remarkable proceedings, a number of things are to be noticed :

1. Mr. Moson's admission that the trial by nly the Independent Democratic, but the jury would carry with it the "trial of the whole right," including "a trial of the right 2. That this course would be according to

such as that of the Missouri Compromise, or the amendment of Mr. Sumner to the Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglass; and it is therefore to mining upon any other fact." be hoped that every member of Congress op-3 That the process of such an inquiry posed to slavery, from the North, will give that would naturally lead to an examination of the amendment his support, which will be nothing

legal establishment of Slavery. 4. That no such statutes can be found; and in Congress six years hence.

21. Had even a few of the Southern Whig lished by positive law. that in none of the States is Slavery estab-5. That, therefore, in the view of Mr. Ma-

son, it can rost only on common law. 6. That, notwitnstanding this opinion of Mr. held responsible. But with a united front on have added, the Federal Courts; since these ed to rob each other, or exempted from paying

7. That "the authorities of Maryland" had

I have a right, then, to claim Mr. Mason, Plighted Faith. These men will assuredly and the Senate of the United States, not only as witnesses that there is no positive law establishing Slavery in any of these States, but the Attorney General's opinion on pre-emption also as authorities confirming my position, that rights in Kansas and Nebraska. He says the this on the ground of going back to "PRINCIPLES," i. c, the principles of the last compromise.

gashed to does

gashed bloomer, in determining upon any other
fact," were permitted to be preserved, there is
reason to apprehend a judicial affirming that

attention to the excellent regulations for the prevention of accidents. It will be seen that railroad companies are not permitted to treat human life as of no consequence in comparison with their dividends. As a consequence of the precaution which is taken, he proportion of accidents and of deaths is far less than in this

"The total length of railway that has been have been opened for traffic, le aving 5,002 miles to be completed; but the of mpulsory powers of 2 838 miles have expired inthout being exercised, or the railways beit g opened, to the no apology nor explanation, except that the construction of which Parliamentary powers exist is 2,164 miles. The length of railway opened previously to December, 1843, was 2,036 miles. The length opened in the year 1844 was 204 miles; in 1845, 296 miles; in 1846 606 miles; in 1847, 803 miles; in 1848, 1.182 miles; in 1849, 869 miles; in 1850, 625 miles: in 1851, 269 miles; in 1852, 446 miles; and in 1853, 350 miles - making the total length then opened 7 686 miles, of which 5 848 miles are in England, 995 in Scotland, and 843 miles in Ireland. * * * "Of the railways opened during 1853, twen-

ty-five portions of railway, retresenting a total length of 298 miles, consiste of a single line; and it would appear that the length of single line open at the end of 1853 viz: 1,708 miles. was between one-fourth an | one-fifth of the whole amount of railway opto. It is to be observed that the length of sugle line open at the end of 1852 was 1,485 niles, and at the end of 1851, 1,307 miles. A single line of rail-way cannot be worked with lafety, except under special regulations, so fre ned as to prevent the possibility of engines or trains moving in opposite directions from met ing on the single line; such regulations are, b) wever, inconsist-

tories. In all the discussions and documents | ent with a large amount of t affic. "In all cases of single lites opened during on this subject, emanating from the South, we see it continually urged, that as the new Territhat the trains should be we'cked by means of tories annexed to the Union are purchased with one engine moving backwe'ds and forwards the blood or treasure of the nation, the inhab- over the line, or over particl ar portions of it: itants of the Southern portion of it should have a right to move into them with their property, as well as the people of the North; that the different species of property should make no required were that the per one employed to difference in this right; but that if the people start trains should be distinctly responsible for of the North are allowed to migrate into the ascertaining, before starting the trains, that

them their property, which consists in slaves.

There is great plausibility in this view of the 34 per cent, the number of bassengers has insubject, and there can be no doubt that it is creased 60 per cent, the receipts from passensincerely held by mest slaveholders as an undeniably just one; and it probably affects the 1849, to £1,143 per mile in 853; the receipts minds of many of the most intelligent states from goods have increased 71 per cent, or from men of the free States, who, while they exceed- £990 per mile in 1849, to £1 265 per mile in ingly deprecate the introduction of slavery into 1853; and the total receip's have increased the re-issue of patents previously granted on imper-Territories originally free from it, see not how they can honorably refuse it, in view of this they can honorably refuse it, in view of this they can honorably refuse it, in view of this proportionate increase of the traffic of 1853. And the proportionate increase of the traffic of 1853. they can honorably refuse it, in view of this 1849, to £2,408 per mile in 1853. And the proportionate increase of the traffic of 1853

of it will be found equally strong. The peculiarly attrocious and unconstitutional features of the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850 owe their origin to this cause. This will be seen by the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, while the bill was under discussion.

Mr. Dayton moved an amendment to the bill, providing for a trial by jury, in cases in which arrests were made, and services were claimed.

Mr. Mason of Virginia objected. "A trial by jury and be will of 1851 on the seen by the thousand, if you wish!—and no one will object to the read of the trial by jury wish!—and no one will object to the read of the trial by jury and have arrests were proportionate increase of title traffic of 1853 ously prosecute.

Also, superinteed the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

It is worthy of remark, that as regards the passenger traffic, the proportionate increase of title traffic of 1853 ously prosecute.

Also, superinteed the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, the will propare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

Have not yet seen this claim of slaveholders, to carry slavery into the Territories, property over 1849.

The will also vigor outled to children, no parent should longer let them that of the will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved to exitle succession.

I should assert that this was not the true view of the question and that the second the under consultant and the safe of the United States, while so carry slavery into the Territories, property you please in the Santon to carry slavery into the Territories, property outles for the legal profession outly prosecute.

Also, superinteed the taking of testimony to be read in court.

In all cases o

gress, (Con, Art. 4, sec. 3, clause 2,) and, of out of a gross total of 89,135,729 passengers; course, Congress stands in the same relation of these persons, 181 were killed and 413 were be brought by the claimant to show that SLA- to any Territory that the Legislature of any injured in England; 24 wers killed and 71 invery thing, in a recent case in the city of New any State has a right to ordain or prohibit gross total of 102,286,660 pf seengers conveyed

man is simply, not expressly, admitted, not being a natural right—it ceases to be legal, as is "It would appear that, in the y "It would appear that, in the year 1852, the proportion of the number of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own con-Now, the Constitution of the United States trol, to the total number of passengers carried does not recognize the right of property in man. on railways, reduced for the purposes of comparison to the standard of 1,000,000, was, in Mudicon-himself a slaveholder-oljected to passengers conveyed; in Sec, land, none killed, out 5.8 injured per million in Ireland, none is a SINGLE STATE in which the institution edge it; and wherever slaves are intended or is established by POSITIVE LAW. On a for-

For the National Era.

THE AMALGAMATION OF BACES. "The Southern States, since their earliest colonial history, have been peopled by two races, of different color and of different civilization. We hold them in bondage, because we are unwilling to amalgamate with them, and desire to keep our Teutonic blood pure and uncorrupted by any baser admixture, because we prefer that their untutored labor should be directed by the superior intelligence of our race to useful industry, rather than that they should be freed from all wholesome restraint. in a letter to his constituents, assuming that have everywhere determined that a slave and destroy our progress. It is not within and less without coercion to pollute our blood State not recognising slavery, is ipso facto free. has made the Ruler of Nations establish this our comprehension to divide the cause which

order of things." The above is a paragraph of the Hon. Me Preston's answer to Gerri Smith's remarks upon Slavery, in the discussion on the Koszta posetion, on the 20th of December last. Mr. Preston was, no doubt, in earnest, when he uttered these sentiments; and yet, one acquainted with the true sta e of the case can introduce it into every family in the Union. hardly help believing that his language was purely ironical. Slavery berpetuated in the South, to preserve the pure Teutonic blood unmixed with the African rate! And does not Mr. Preston know that it is this amalgamation of the two races, so rapidly progressing in the slave States, with its consequent moral degradation, that makes Slavery so abhorrent to all unprejudiced and correct minds? I have trayelled, more or less, through all the slave States, with the exception of Florida and Texas, and have no hecitation in saying that there are one hundred mulatto children born in the South. to one in the North, among the same number of blacks. In many places in the South, it is not even disreputable for white men of wealth, more than securing a plain decision of justice, for which the Courts cannot be depended on.

for which the Courts cannot be depended on.

and raise families by them. Such a thing is unknown in the North. I have lived in one place, in Ohio, for fifty years, where, during all that time, there have been a number of colored persons; and in that fifty years I have heard of but three children with colored mothers and white fathers-that is, mulattoes. I do not, however, include in this estimate children of mulattoes married together, and having children of like color. There were some of these, at different times, but in every instance, except a few more recent cases, these mulatto parents came from slave States. A few have married with each other here, but their parents were from the same fruitful

source of amalgamaticn. Again: I have known, in the county in which I have lived, at least six families of mulattoes brought here from slave States, by their white fathers and masters, with the avowed purpose of enabling them to obtain an education, which was prohibited in the South; and at this time, I know a colored lady here, the daughter of a late member of Congress from the South, of high standing and talent, and who for years, while in Congress, looked to BRASKA -The Washington Union publishes that daughter for a supply of those articles of gentlemen's dress which few could furnish, so

exquisito is her use of the needle.

If any one will travel from city to city in pre-emption by act of Congress than was the as I have done—he will be struck with the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; immense numbers of colored persons of allimmense numbers of colored persons, of all'shades, from the mulatto to the quarteroon, under claim of pre-emption, and such claims will and even lighter, and the very few purely

published in cheap form, by Blanchard & Les, Philladelphia, and for sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

C. Rogers's Poems.—Phillips, Sampson, & Co., Boston, have republished, in good style, "The Complete Poetical Works of Samuel Rogers."

Complete Poetical Works of Samuel Rogers.

Complete Poetical Works o acquainted with the South can deny—and yet Slavery is relied on as the means of preserving the purity of the Teutonic blood, and preventing amalgamation of the white and black races! With the known facts, of which Mr. Preston could not be ignorant, how could he expect any one to believe him? Slavery is the great amalgamator, which, if perpetuated a few centuries, will so mix the races in the Southern States, that purity of Teutonic blood will not be capable of determination in a vast portion of the people. Already there have been cases, as Mr. Preston must know, where mistakes have been made.* No trace of color ed to these detections, but simply personal identity. If in one century the color of the races have become so mixed, as in many cases authorized by Parliament, to the end of 1853, races have become so mixed, as in many cases is 12 688 miles. Of this number of miles, 7,686 already to be incapable of determination, what will the next century produce in a race already so whitened? Those opposed to amalgama-

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

Z. C. ROBBINS,

W prepare Drawings and Specifications, and presecute Applications for Patents, both in the United

He will prepare new specifications and claims for

valuable patents.

tion should consider these facts when they at the same time advocate Slavery. The result I end of 1853. The length of railways for the do not predict, but it promises anything else but the perpetuation of Slavery, or the preservation of the pure Teutonic blood in the sunny South. * But a short time since, a whole family was ap * But a snort time since, a whole family was apprehended in New Albany, directly across the Ohio from Mr. Preston's residence, and claimed as fugitives from labor, under the act of 1850, when all of them were so white as to defy detection in any other way than by a knowledge of their persons, and that they were held as slaves by some probably much darker-skinned slaveholder. The citizens of Louisville, aided, no doubt, by Mr. Preston himself, generously raised money to pay the owner for this family, and thus emancipate them.

A more melancholy case occurred since, in New Calcan have many cases of high prespects man

Orleans, where a young man, of high prospects, mar-ried a beautiful, accomplished, and educated young lady, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of that city, and by the husband supposed to be the child of a white wife. On learning, through her nurses, perhaps, that she was the daughter of the father's colored mistress, he first killed her, and then took his own life. Such mistakes are frequent already in the South, and are increasing in the ratio of a To circulate in every county in the Union some

most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully illustrated subscription books. A small cash capital required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Dineinnati, Ohio. Feb. 16. NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE. MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston, over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks.

N. G. NORCROSS. Lowell, Feb. 14, 1854. Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C.,
WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office.

property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of

when settled in it? The Government of the in 1852, 216 persons were killed and 486 in- the models and records in the Patent Office, as well fect satisfaction to those who may place business in his bands. March 29—oow VERY IS ESTABLISHED in the State from State stands in regard to such State. But it jured in Scotland; and 11 vere killed and 2 whence the fugitive has absconded. Now, this is universally admitted that the Legislature of injured in Ireland. In the car 1853, out of a any State has a right to ordain or prohibit slavery within its borders, unless restrained by the railways of the Uni ed Kingdom, 305 from either act by its Constitution; and it is not disputed, that where slavery is merely ignored—that is where the right of property in killed and 68 injured in Scolland; and 25 were or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-Mervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

ing or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Sufficiating Sen-sations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the sight. Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Their power over the above diseases is not exelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the Juited States, as the cures attest, in many cases

after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.

Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases. f the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the di-gestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and

More Home Testimony. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853. DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been segy, being scarpely able to attend to any business. used a great deal of medicine, without any apparer change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bi They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.
Yours, respectfully, John R. Cony,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great nany afflicted with similar diseases, with the good result. I have no hecitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby posessing great advantages over most of the prepara-ions recommended for similar diseases. They possess reat power in the removal of diseases of the liver nd lesser glands, exercising the most potent influ ence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—Staw

HIGH SCHOOL DISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poughkeepsle, N. Y. BISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Foughteepster, S. s. will commence its second year on Monday, September 4. The year will close on the 3d of July, 1855, and be divided into four quarters, of eleven weeks each, except the last, which will not embrac ten or twelve boarders.

For particulars, reference may be had to circulars which will be sent to the address of any who may signify to the subscriber their desire to consult it. Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854.

No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime Star and Adamatine Candles, this weight and primar quality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT. THE above Establishment is now commencing

 seventh session.
 The number of patients treated at the Establishmen has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the de-mands of the public far exceeded our power to acommodate them. The increasing rapidity and pro-ortion of cures, from year to year, induces the sub-oriber to believe that his enlarged experience and pportunities for treatment give facilities to the invai rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed none. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D. GRATIS!

A FEW words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of local weakness, nervous debility, loss of memory, love of sciitude, self-distrust, dissi-

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET. OWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS-TO POETS! THE DIRECTORS of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, lately organized in Sandusky city, Ohio, for the encouragement and general diffusion of Literature and Art, offer a Prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best Ode to Powers's world-renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE, which, with many other valuable works of art, are to be distributed among the members of the above Association. The Odes, which should not exceed fifty lines in ength, must be handed in previous to the 1st of October, at which time a committee of literary gentle-men of New York, whose names will appear, will de-cide upon the merits and award the prize to the suc-

case upon the merits and award the prize to the successful competitor.

Poets, in sending in their productions, will please give the first stanza of their Ode, together with their real name and address, in a separate, scaled exvelope.

Communications should be addressed, post paid, to

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.,

Care Knickerbocker Office, 348 Broadway, N. Y.,

Aug. 24. or, 3 Water street, Sandusky.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION! THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL. THIS is the title of a work prepared by ALONZO 1 D. FERREN, and soon to be issued from the press. It will contain about 140 pages of highly ineresting and important matter, relating to the ques-

tion of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be in the possession of This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, especially at this particular time, when the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and useful. As a book for reference alone, it is worth twice its cost.

On reacipt of the price, (25 cents.) a copy will be On rescipt of the price, (25 cents,) a copy will be

sent to any address, post paid.

Orders should be sent in immediately.

Address, post paid, ALONZO D. FERREN, Clarkson, New York N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together

with this notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonzo D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies of the Manual.

July 31. E. BOWMAN, No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass., MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;

Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry: also, Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to. YOUNG & CARSON, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore, ZERP constantly on hand a large stock of Groce-

A ries, which they offer on the most favorable terms. Baltimore, Jan. 15. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30. A CHARMING BOOK.

ATELY published, in one beautifully-ornamented Applications for patents which have been rejected at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents. L volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25. This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends suffered beyond all my powers of description; in

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

T & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Deal-601 Broadway, New York Cutlory, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now approasses in variety and extent any similar establish. ng competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at

hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine no matter how brittle or tender or by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place en the stone may be the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good rea-

rears. Second. It is complete within itself, and wil ot take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it hird. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick olades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be irossed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents

has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a modal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to seil State, county and shop rights.

Description:

All orders must state the diameter of the millitones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

J. G. SHANDS, O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854. This is to certify that I have been employed in the Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of test-ing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Milstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, ever, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

RATUS. THE subscriber manufactures almost all kinds of apparatus, and will always be happy to correspond with such as may need anything in that line. Having been for years a practical teacher of these

sciences, he has unusual advantages in knowing the gratis, on application. Goods shipped to all parts of the United States and Cauadas. He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Pourhkeepsie, New York. WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid. BARD & WILSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented

Madison, Wisconsin.

"ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These pens are pro-nounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory, ortheast corner of Market and Third streets, Phila CROCKER, Mckune, & Robinson,

A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office Noz. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., No. 169 Race or Sassafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan. Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—6m

DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FISTULA.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellor Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the S Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courthe United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme C of the United States at Washington.

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE No. 6 Bond street. Under the charge and control of Guilford D. Sa

born, M. D. THIS Institution is established for the I treatment of all chronic diseases of the and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of ing, or breathing, medicated vapors. In efficiency additional cure of this class of diseases, no medical cure of this class of diseases. any kind is given into the stomach, but the ment is directed and intended to remove the and not to pulliate or smother symptoms. born was the first to advocate that Consu-primarily a local disease, having its origin lls of the Lungs, and not in the blood. thodox belief at the present day. Hence his remedies to the part affected, and no omach, which requires no medication. a effecting a radical cure of Consump cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his net reatment, is a complete and perfect trius the old antiquated method of using the ston drug-shop. Patients are given food, not pit Persons who are convinced that they in ease of the Lungs or Throat, which require treatment, should not fail to apply for a treatment at the New York Lung Institutions of their case, when their disease will it to report their case, when their disease will it.

ory of their case, when their disease will od with unerring cortainty, and treated with a cess hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications those at a distance, who are unable to visit New and place themselves under my personal care as rection. I have been induced to place in the responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung the same as is used at the Lung Institute. unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat dis This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a s held to the face, by which method it is brough direct contact with every part of the Lungs sent by express to the address of any person ing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear directions for use. Such persons have the of a weekly correspondence in regard to when any further advice or treatment v when any further advice or treatment which sees necessary to hasten their recovery will be gire without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung land tute, No. 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the ageing address to N. S. DAY, Proprietor.

Aug. 17. No. 114 Chambers st., New York.

EDICATED INHALATION-A NEW MEYE A MOST wonderful discovery has recent made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of onsumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, ung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalat actis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean V

Theory Syrup, has accomplished the most ful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the New York and vicinity, for a few months p known to man. It is producing an impre liseases of the lungs never before witnessed be nedical profession. [See certificates in the har The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the it without the least inconvenience, the heat of body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—sup only being summers to evaporate the field—sup-ing the lungs constantly with a healing and ap-able vapor, passing into all the air cells and pass-of the lungs, that cannot be reached by any sta-medicine. Here is a case of

ASTHMA CURED BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1833 For about eight years I have been severaly aff of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. A their urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fall will be as deligated and charmed as the many who have aiready chained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it. had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hy
or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syr
the time I first obtained it, I was suffering un
of my most violent attacks, and was in great d lmost suffocating for want of breath. ten minutes from the time I applied the Ir my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the

> difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable I have since continued it with the greatest po benefit, and am now comparatively well.

native place is St. Jehn's, New Brunswic reached this city, my health was very p

press, free to any part of the United States AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCE WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA,

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHS SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up sweat during the night, FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take fourteen months, to dress both the face and the fur-rows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there will long suffer from this trouble, who bottle, and the difficulty will soon be rea thousands who are thur aft

CONSUMPTION.

themselves unwilling to forego its use when the cessity for it has ceased. TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKLES ASTHMA is generally much relieved, wholly cured, by Cherry Pecteral. But some cases so obstinate as to yield entimedicine. Cherry Pecteral will cure the can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat:

per portion of the lungs, may be cured Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent de uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimo

depeated instances are reported her LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remed that there can be no question of its healing these diseases. It should be persevering FOR CONSUMPTION in its

will seldom fail to sundue the disease. FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in it

form, the Cherry Pectoral should be give adapted to what the patient requires and It always affords some relief, and not un cures those who are considered past all cures those who are considered all over the are many thousands, scattered all over the lives ent health to the Cherry Postoral. This remedy is offered to the community confidence we feel in an article which soldon f

antidote to employ for the distressing and dange affections of the pulmonary organs, which are tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and for shildren it the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be ed. No family should be without it, and the

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mark Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere,